

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 3.)*

- (l) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply :
- (m) "plan" includes a section :
- (n) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message :
- (o) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee, to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises :
- (p) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway : and
- (q) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee.

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## PART II.

### SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

3. (1) No person shall supply energy for electric traction or to the public for any purpose except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part:

Supply of energy for traction or to the public for any purpose to be licensed.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

IX of 1890.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied for

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for electric traction or to the public for any purpose within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Grant and  
revocation  
of licenses.

4. (1) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) Before granting a license under this Part the Local Government shall consult every local authority concerned, and, where such local authority advances any objection to the grant of a license, the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration and, if in its opinion it is insufficient, shall record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion.

(b) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

(c) No

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- (c) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.
- (d) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit.
- (e) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose.
- (f) The provisions contained in the Schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly added to, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such additions, variations or exceptions (if any) which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to

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the whole or any part of the area of supply, in any of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act;
- (b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;
- (c) where the licensee not being a local authority fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;
- (d) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;
- (e) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit and ought to be abandoned;
- (f) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;

(g) in

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- (g) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just :

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

(3) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (2), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and any further terms or conditions shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

- (a) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.
- (b) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, if the Local Government has intimated to the local authority that it is at liberty so to do, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which

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which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration :

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of good will or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

- (c) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (b), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.

(d) Where

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 8-9.)*

(4) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

(5) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option of purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking, or such portion thereof as is in the area for which such authority is constituted, until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (1), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement.

8. Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (1), neither the local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any portion thereof, and the license is, with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit:

Provisions where no purchase and license revoked with consent of licensee.

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months, the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (f).

9. (1) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

Licensee not to purchase, or associate himself with, other licensed undertakings or transfer his undertaking.

(2) The

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 10-12.)*

(2) The licensee shall not at any time transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.

(3) Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) which may be made without such consent as aforesaid shall be void.

General  
power for  
Local  
Government  
to vary terms  
of purchase.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, in any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking.

Annual  
accounts of  
licensee.

11. (1) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Provisions as  
to the open-  
ing and  
breaking up  
of streets,  
railways and  
tramways.

12. (1) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

(a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply ;

(b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway ;

(c) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works ;

(d) repair, alter or remove the same ; and

(e) do



time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired.

- (b) If the repairing authority intimates to the licensee that it disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may, within one week of receiving such intimation, appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, after considering the reasons given by the repairing authority for its action, shall be final.
- (c) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (a).
- (d) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.
- (e) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 13.)*

tion for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

- (f) Where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch, and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.

(2) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aerial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1):

Provided that such aerial line shall be used only until the defect in the underground electric supply-line can be made good, and in no case for a period exceeding

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exceeding six weeks, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

14. (1) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

Alteration  
of pipes or  
wires.

(2) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(a) Not less than one month before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, on a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve, describing the proposed alteration, and intimating the time when it is to be commenced, and shall subsequently give such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

(b) Within fourteen days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner

may

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may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

- (c) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (b), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.
- (d) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (b), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.
- (e) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.
- (f) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (e), he shall, not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish

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furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

- (g) Where the owner declines to comply, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notification served upon him under clause (f), comply with the notification, the operator may himself execute the alteration.
- (h) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (f) may be recovered by him from the operator.
- (i) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

15. (1) Where a licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines (not being service-lines) or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, water-course or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or where any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new mains or pipes (not being service-pipes) or other works, near to

Laying of electric supply-lines or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

which

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 15.)*

which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 16.)*

this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, water-courses or works under its control shall not apply.

16. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

Streets, railways, tramways, sewers, drains or tunnels broken up to be reinstated without delay.

- (a) immediately cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded ;
- (b) before sunset cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunrise against or near the part opened or broken up ;
- (c) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up ; and,
- (d) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Wha

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 17-18.)*

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Aërial lines.

17. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aërial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government, after consulting the local authority, has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aërial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree, standing or lying near an aërial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aërial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

Compensation for damage.

18. (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Where



*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 19-20.)*

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

19. (1) A licensee or any person duly authorized by a licensee may at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

Power for licensee to enter premises for ascertaining energy consumed, or to remove fittings or other apparatus of licensees.

(a) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(b) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee or any person authorized as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

20. (1) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (2), or by section 30, sub-section (6), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

Provided that no person may adopt any form of  
appliance

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 21-22.)*

appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

21. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply :

Provided that no person having a private generating plant shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee in order to use the energy of the licensee only in the event of accident to the plant of such person.

Maximum electrical power.

22. (1) The electrical power at which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises :

Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him at a specified maximum power, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power at which energy is to be supplied under sub-section (1) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

23. (1) A

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 23-24.)*

23. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 22, or to the total quantity, or to the time at which the supply is needed.

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the licensee may, with the consent of the Local Government, charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes, and at other rates for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for one purpose energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to any matter provided for in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer:

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charge.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which any difference or dis-

## (Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 25-27.)

pute of the nature described in section 30, sub-section (7), has been referred for determination by an Electric Inspector or other person as therein provided until such Inspector or other person has given his decision.

Exemption  
of electric  
supply-lines  
or other  
apparatus  
from attach-  
ment in  
certain cases.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

Protection of  
railways and  
canals, docks,  
wharves and  
piers.

26. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway, tramway or canal or (in cases where the licensee is not a local authority) any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, tramway or canal.

Protection of  
telegraphic,  
telephonic  
and electric-  
signalling  
lines.

27. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aerial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph-line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction XIII of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall 1885. give not less than one month's notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing

any

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 27.)*

any telegraph-line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(2) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority or any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph-line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall  
apply

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 28.)*

apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

(4) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

Notice of an  
inquiry into  
accidents.

28. (1) Every licensee shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, send to the Local Government and to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, notice in writing of any accident by explosion, fire, electric shock or fall of an aerial line and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

(2) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any Electric Inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act, so far as those provisions affect the safety of the public, have been complied with by the licensee.

29. If

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 29-30.)*

29. If at any time it is established to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—

Power for Local Government to interfere in certain cases of default by licensee.

(a) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth, or

(b) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective; or

(c) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy are or is attended with danger to the public safety;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

30. (1) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter:

Meters.

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing

*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 30.)*

so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(3) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter.

(4) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified, where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer; and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration:

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (7) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(6) In



*(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 30.)*

(6) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply :

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service-lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

(7) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply as to pressure or quantity is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf ; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such Inspector or person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply ; and the decision of such Inspector or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such Inspector or person may direct : but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter,

whereby

(Part III.—Restrictions on Use of Energy not supplied under Part II.—Section 31.)

whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

*Explanation.*—A meter shall be deemed to be “duly certified” if it is certified by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved :

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

### ~PART III.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

Use of  
energy not  
supplied  
under  
Part II to be  
subject to  
rules.

31. (1) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 33 :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 :

IX of 1890.

Provided also that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein,  
exempt